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## NOTES AND NEWS

**Anthropology at the University of California.**—A department of anthropology has been established by the regents of the University of California. The work of this department, for the present, will be anthropological research and the formation of a museum. Mrs Phœbe A. Hearst has for several years been collecting a large amount of valuable material from the several expeditions she has established, particularly in Egypt, in Peru, and in California. These collections she gives to the University at Berkeley. The University has also a large collection from Alaska, presented by the Alaskan Commercial Company; and it is known that other collections are to become the property of the University when the museum is established. There are also now in the University many archeological specimens and human crania obtained from various parts of the state. For the storage and preservation of all this valuable material a temporary fire-proof building of brick and iron is to be erected at once. It is believed that this action will also be an incentive to the friends of the University to provide the funds for a museum building adequate for the proper exhibition of the collections in all departments.

As an encouragement to others and as an expression of her great interest in the new department, Mrs Hearst, who is one of the regents and a most generous patron of the University, makes a gift of \$50,000 a year for five years for anthropological research. This amount will be devoted to continuation of the work in Egypt and in South America and to obtaining Greek and Roman antiquities; also to a thorough research of the archeology and ethnology of California, with particular reference to investigations of the deposits from the supposed Pliocene gravels to recent times, with the object of discovering when man first appeared on the Pacific coast; also to a study of the many Indian tribes of California, their languages, myths, and customs. For this work several parties are already in the field.

At present there will be no regular courses in the department, but university lectures on special topics in anthropology will be given from time to time. The first of these lectures was delivered on September 20 by Prof. F. W. Putnam, who was invited to outline the purpose and scope of the new department and the methods of anthropological

research. The second lecture was by Miss Alice C. Fletcher on the value of ethnological study. The third lecture, by Mrs Zelia Nuttall, was on the picture-writing of the ancient Mexicans.

Dr A. L. Kroeber and Mr P. E. Goddard have been appointed respectively instructor and assistant in anthropology with assignment for field-work among the Indians of California. Prof. J. C. Merriam of the paleontological department has been given immediate charge of the research among the gravel deposits. Dr P. M. Jones is engaged in archeological work with special reference to Santa Rosa island. An honorary advisory committee has been appointed by the regents, as follows: Dr Benjamin I. Wheeler, President of the University; Prof. F. W. Putnam, Chairman of the Committee; Mrs Phœbe Hearst; Miss Alice C. Fletcher; Mrs Zelia Nuttall; Dr Franz Boas; Prof. John C. Merriam. Mr J. G. M. E. d'Aquin has been appointed assistant secretary and executive officer of the department.

**The Savage Progressive and the Savage Stationary.**—Mr William Stetson Merrill, of Chicago, sends the following extract from an article on "Savages," by Rev. Joseph Rickaby, S. J., in *The Month*, a Catholic magazine, London, September, 1901, pp. 281-282: "Supposing all mankind to have been at some remote epoch<sup>1</sup> together down on the low level of savagery, it is a serious difficulty to conceive how ever they could have risen. The lowest savages that we know are not progressive races; it does not look as though a thousand years of existence would improve them. If we may trust the traditions of the indigenous races of America and other countries, whenever an improvement has been effected, it has been by means of strangers from without, superior persons, coming in upon and educating an inferior race. With all the world on a dead level of savagery there would be no superior persons. . . . This is one of the many difficulties of Anthropology. I have never seen it considered and met. If all mankind were Hottentots six thousand years ago, they would probably be Hottentots to this day; or (more likely) the breed would have died out. I have a suggestion to meet this difficulty.<sup>2</sup> I opine that there are savages and savages: savages who are such merely by stress of circumstances, and other savages who have in their blood the elements of degeneration and degradation; in other words, progressive savages and stationary savages, just as a farmer might have on his land stock that he could improve in time, and bad cattle that can never be improved.

<sup>1</sup> A very remote epoch if it be true that Egyptian civilization (to say nothing of Assyrian and Chinese) can be traced to some such date as 4500 B. C.

<sup>2</sup> I owe the suggestion to the sagacity of a friend.

How came these stationary savages to be? Principally, I take it, by gross violation of the natural law of marriage.<sup>1</sup> Other causes, as poverty and hardship, may have helped. The stationary savage then is a savage who has deteriorated, coming of better ancestors, and in his degeneracy has sunk so low as to become hopeless. If this be true—and I merely put it forward as an hypothesis to be considered—scientific enquirers are committing an error when they put together and fuse into one common mass of evidence all particulars that they find, no matter about what savages, and argue thence the common characteristics of the savage state. Instead of that, they should distinguish savage from savage, the savage progressive from the savage degenerate and unimprovable. I think the hypothesis worthy of consideration, because while there are many observed facts of savage life remaining savage, little or nothing has been observed—I do not say, nothing has been argued, but nothing has been observed—of savages actually making progress of themselves, unaided by any superior race. Moreover, observation of certain savages seems to show them destitute of all native aptitude for progress, when left to themselves. Are we not rash in taking any and every savage race that we encounter for a type of the ancestors of civilized man?"

**Egyptian Mummification.**—In a communication to Dr D. S. Lamb regarding the latter's article on "Mummies and Mummification" in the last issue of this journal, Dr J. E. Quibell, of the Museum at Gizeh, writes as follows:

"I thank you much for your paper on Mummification of which you have been so good as to send me a copy. I have read it with great interest and have one or two brief remarks to make.

"Page 296.—El Omra is a prehistoric site and Virchow reasons from a cemetery perhaps 3000 years later in date.

"Page 297.—The period is . . . 3300 to 3000 B.C. This was *the* mistake of the book. We observed correctly, but misinterpreted the evidence. It is now proved to everyone's satisfaction that these contracted burials belong to the First dynasty and earlier. Maspero only would omit the words 'and earlier.'

"Now, the greater number, by far, of these very early burials (archaic, prehistoric, First dynasty, or whatever they may be called) contain skeletons only. It was but in a single division of the Naqada cemetery that the dried-up bodies were found. Mummy-wrappings, bitumen, salt, are *never* found with them. They must be considered apart from the mummies of the later, classical Egyptian period. Indeed

<sup>1</sup> The Zulus, I am informed, do say this of the inferior races about them.

I have observed in a series of cemeteries that mummification is *extremely rare* until the Eighteenth dynasty. We speculated when digging at Naqada as to how the dried-up bodies came into their peculiar condition, though I do not think anything much was printed. A man who worked with us there (Price) and who had had experience in Mexican archeology, suggested that the bodies had been artificially dried. Or, we thought, it is possible that in this part of the cemetery the ground has some peculiar property of preserving bodies from decay ; but there was no obvious difference between this soil and soil near it which contained only skeletons.

"There *is* soil in Egypt in which bodies do not decay. There is a case known (Wilbour, a distinguished American Egyptologist, told me of it) of a Greek apothecary who died at Assuan in one of the last cholera outbreaks, and whose body, dug up and sold as a mummy by the Arabs, was recognized by his friends in Cairo.

"There is more evidence of these dried brains than is printed. We saw more than one pretty perfect at Naqada and *often* found the brain dried up to a red resin-looking mass, but broken. The rarity was *to find the convolutions well marked*. M. Legrain tells me that he found similar brains at Silsileh six years ago and I think I heard Dr Rivers (of St. John's College, Cambridge) say this year that he had seen one while he was staying at El Omra.

"I will try to get you one. I cannot be sure, but my position as Travelling Inspector of Antiquities may give me a chance."

**Apache and Navaho Fire-making.**—While among the White Mountain Apache last summer the writer had opportunity to collect interesting details with regard to fire-making. Having procured dried flower-stalks of *Yucca baccata*, an Apache visitor to our camp was asked to make fire with them. Without leaving his squatting-place on the ground, he took the sticks, selected the tapering upper portion of one of the stalks for a drill, polished off the inequalities formed by the leaf scars, and rounded the lower end by means of a sandstone picked up at his feet. The thicker portion of the stalk was chosen for the hearth. Another small stone, also picked up from the ground, having a rounded corner about the size of the end of the first finger, was ground against the hearth and soon reamed a cavity suitable for the reception of the end of the drill. A moment's search on the ground within a foot or so brought to light a bit of flint, which was used to saw the groove leading from the cavity down the side of the stick. Then he sank a stone to the level of the ground in order to insure stability for the hearth, set the hearth with the cavity over the stone, took the drill between his

palms, and twirled out fire in the shape of a glowing coal held in the groove of the hearth. Reaching out, he picked up a piece of dry dung, broke it in two, knocked the coal between the pieces, blew it a moment, and the fire was assured. No attempt at speed was made, but the Indian maintained that with sticks of his selection he could have a blaze started in the time necessary for a match to burn out. As the "Alligator" match, a slow but sure sulphur variety used in this part of the world, will probably last for three quarters of a minute, the statement of the Apache seems plausible. The late Captain John G. Bourke stated that the Apache can grind out fire in ten seconds. The operation of fire-getting as noted here is refreshingly primitive, being carried on as though the white man had never existed. The drill is called *na-des-kia*, referring to the flowering stalk of the yucca; the hearth is *kai-ets-o-se*; and tinder, usually decayed wood from a hollow tree, *tchin-sish*. The word for fire is *ko*; I make fire, *kod-nishi-ni*. When given a match to light their cigarettes, Apache women preserve fire against exigencies by igniting a little bunch of grass or leaves near where they sit.

Among the Navaho general acquaintance with the art of fire-making with the drill has passed away, only medicine-men practising it now. It is customary to set a small cylindrical piece of the wood of *Artemisia tridentata* (Navaho, *tsa*) in the end of the drill. The hearth is preferably the soft stalk of a large weed, while the tinder is of softened bast of juniper or cottonwood. Sand is usually put in the cavity of the hearth to increase friction. The drill is called *ól-kóñ*; the hearth, *pé-ól-kóñ*; and bark tinder, *azhi*. Flint-and-steel are called *tlésh*; matches, *set-leshe*. The word for fire is *kóñ*. Fire is carried by clamping a coal between two sticks held in the hand.

WALTER HOUGH.

**Andrew Ellicott Douglass.**—Andrew Ellicott Douglass, who died at New York City, September 30, in his eighty-second year, was born at West Point, New York, November 18, 1819. His father was Major David Bates Douglass, and his mother the daughter of Andrew Ellicott, professor of mathematics in the West Point Military Academy. Mr Douglass was graduated from Kenyon College in 1838, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1841. At the close of his undergraduate course he engaged in business with the concern which subsequently became the Hazard Powder Company, and was elected its president in 1867. After a successful career he retired in 1876, henceforward giving much of his time and means to the study of Indian remains in the United States. Mr Douglass spent ten winters in archeological exploration of the Florida coast, locating over fifty mounds, many of which he excavated.

He gave particular attention to the study of the various implements employed by prehistoric man in America, with the result that during the twenty years following his retirement from active business, he gathered a collection of over twenty-two thousand specimens, which were presented to the American Museum of Natural History during the present year. This collection was arranged in various special classes irrespective of geographic distribution, but with the purpose of illustrating the varieties of each class and of solving the problems of their use. Of these specimens the several hundred hematite objects form what is perhaps the largest collection of its sort in the United States. The collection is exhaustively catalogued in that painstaking manner so characteristic of its former owner. Mr Douglass contributed to the *Bulletin* of the American Museum of Natural History, "A Table of the Geographical Distribution of American Indian Relics." He sought the literature of American archeology almost as assiduously as he did the objective material pertaining to the subject, consequently gathering a valuable library. He was a member of a number of organizations, among them being the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History (of which he was a patron), the Anthropological Society of Washington, the American Ethnological Society, and the American Geographical Society. Mr Douglass was also a life member of the Anthropological Society of Paris and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In his death American Archeology has lost an enthusiastic devotee and a warm friend.

HARLAN I. SMITH.

**Etymology of "Caribou."**—The etymology of this word, which appears in French as early as the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and in English by the eighteenth, has always been uncertain. *Caribou* undoubtedly came into English from the French of Canada, and has been looked upon by some as not an Indian word at all, but the corruption of a French one. This view is given specious support by the fact that the Micmac word for horse, *tesibu*, is a corrupt form of the French *des chevaux*. Other etymologies, of more or less absurdity, varying from a derivation from an alleged French *cerf-bœuf*, to an identification with *carabao*, the Spanish-Filipino name of the East Indian buffalo, have been suggested. But it is altogether unlikely that the Indians would be under the necessity of borrowing a term to name an animal so characteristic of their habitat as was and is the *caribou*. If an Indian word, it is from the Micmac dialects that the origin of *caribou* must be sought. Indeed, most authorities have contented themselves with stating that such is the case. The Micmac word for *caribou* is

*kālibú'* or *kālibú*. What is, apparently, the true etymology of the term has recently been pointed out by Dr A. S. Gatschet<sup>1</sup> in a note on the dice-game played with discs of caribou bone: "The cariboo is still frequent in the woods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and is called so, *χalibá'* (in Quoddy *megali'p*), from its habit of shoveling the snow with its forelegs, which is done to find the food (grass) covered by the snow,—*χalibá'* *mulχadéget* (Micmac), 'the cariboo is scratching or shoveling.'" It would thus seem that *caribou* is really a Micmac word meaning "pawer, scratcher, or shoveler," in the sense indicated. This is a natural and satisfactory etymology.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

**The African Society.**—Owing to the remarkable interest aroused by the writings and lectures of the late Miss Mary Kingsley with reference to the natives of West Africa, their customs and racial characteristics, it was decided some months ago to perpetuate her memory by the foundation, in London, of a society for the study of the special subjects in which she was a conspicuously ardent worker. An Association was accordingly formed under the title of "The Mary Kingsley Society of West Africa," donations amounting to £700 being collected, and branch societies being established on the West Coast of Africa. More recently it was decided to extend its scope, and accordingly its title has been altered to that of "The African Society"; for it is felt that the time has arrived for the permanent establishment on a sound footing of an institution devoted to the study of all subjects connected with the great continent. West Africa, however, from which the Society has already received much support and encouragement, will naturally receive its first attention. The Society hopes to become a working information bureau for Africa. Its first object will be the study of native usages, institutions, customs, religions, and antiquities, scientifically conducted but having a practical bearing on the life of the people and the development of the country. In the present condition of the continent it has become a matter of absolute necessity that Europeans should more than heretofore be made acquainted with the habits of life, the feelings and thoughts of the natives, the laws and customs which govern their daily life, the conditions of their land-tenure, and the tribal institutions which affect the labor market. Native arts and industries are equally deserving of study with a view to their possible development. Persons interested in the new organization may communicate with the Secretary, Mr Robert Sewell, 22 Albemarle St., London, W., England.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. Free Mus. of Science and Art, Phila., 1900, vol. II, p. 191.



**Poisoned Arrows for Blowguns.**—The French *sarbacane*, the Italian and Spanish *cerbotana*, the Portuguese *gravatana*, and the German *Blasrohr* (blow-tube), is, according to Demmin (p. 468), *arbotana*, or rather *carpicanna*, derived from Carpi, the place of manufacture, and the Assyrian (*Kane*), Greek and Latin *κάννα* (*canna*), whence “cannon.” This tube, spread over three distinct racial areas in southern Asia, Africa, and America, is used either for propelling clay balls or arrowlets, poisoned or otherwise. It is the *sumpitan* of Borneo, where Pigafetta (1520) mentions reeds of this kind in Cayayan and Palavan islands. The hollow bamboo is used by the Laos of Siam, and is preserved among the Malagasy as a boyish means of killing birds. Père Bourieu notes it among the Malaccan negrito aborigines, whom the Moslem Malays call Oran-Banua (“Men of the Woods”); the weapon they term *tomeang*. It is known in Ceylon, in Silhet, and on both sides of the Bay of Bengal. Condamine describes it among the Yameos (South American Indians); Waterlow and Klemm, in New Guinea, and Markham among the Uapes and other tribes on the Amazon headwaters. In the New World it is of two varieties—the long, heavy *zaratana*, and the thinner, slighter *pucuna*. Finally, it has degraded to the “pea-shooter” of modern Europe. The principal feature of the weapon is the poisoned dart; it is therefore unknown amongst tribes who, like the Andamanese, have not studied toxics. (*Fourn. Anthropol. Inst.*, p. 270, February, 1882. Burton on the Sword, p. 14, note 2.)

THOMAS WILSON.

**A New Archeological Publication.**—The Archeological Section of the Wisconsin Natural History Society will publish, at regular intervals, a six- or eight-page sheet to be devoted to Wisconsin archeology. By this means it is hoped to keep alive and further the interest of the students, educators, and collectors of Wisconsin in bringing about a better state of affairs regarding the preservation of the prehistoric monuments in the state. The present uninterested attitude of the legislators argues that, for a year or two, at least, no bill favoring a state survey can be introduced. It is therefore deemed best, at present, to band together all persons interested, until the time for action shall arrive, so that the project can be carried to a successful issue. The bulletin is to be the organ of the campaign for a state archeological survey. It will not trespass on the field of the journals now being published and which, being of a nature technically beyond the training of the state collectors, are not available for this purpose. It is intended to publish articles of local interest, general articles intended to train the average student, editorials favoring free study and preservation of antiquities,

notes, contributions of state collectors and students, notices of books bearing on Wisconsin archeology; in fine, all matter which will make the bulletin of particular value to the archeologists of Wisconsin. Mr Charles E. Brown, of the Milwaukee Public Museum, is acting editor of the publication, which will be known as the *Wisconsin Archeologist*.

HARLAN I. SMITH.

**Dr Walter Hough** has completed an interesting and valuable exploration covering five months in northeastern Arizona, and has returned to Washington with large collections, mainly archeological, for the United States National Museum. Holbrook, Arizona, was the base of supplies, and from this point were examined a group of ruins thirty miles southwest, on the first ridges of the White Mountain plateau; three groups in the region of the Petrified Forest; five groups between Snowflake and Fort Apache; and the ancient Hopi ruins in the Jedidoh Valley series. In the course of this season's work Dr Hough made observations on more than fifty-five village sites, excavating in eighteen, and learning of the position of many others in the region. He also collected ethnological material from the Apache, Navaho, and Hopi. During the month of May the work was carried on at the expense of the National Museum; for the remainder of the season the outfit was furnished through the liberality of Mr P. G. Gates, to whose interest in American ethnology and archeology the extensive opportunities afforded are due. Mr A. C. Vroman of Pasadena, California, whose photographs of Southwestern subjects are so favorably known, was a member of the party during the exploration in Tusayan. The great hindrance to successful archeologic work in this region lies in the fact that there is scarcely an ancient dwelling site or cemetery that has not been vandalized by "pottery diggers" for personal gain. Dr Hough expects to present his results in a report on the season's work.

**Phillips Academy**, of Andover, Massachusetts, has received a large sum of money through the munificence of a gentleman and his wife, who wish their names withheld from the public, for the purpose of establishing a Department of American Archeology. It is the purpose of the committee having the new department in charge to erect a suitable museum which shall also contain recitation halls, offices, and a large reception room where the students may assemble afternoons and evenings. The late Dr C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal of Phillips Academy up to the time of his death, was to have been selected Principal of the new department; Dr Charles Peabody of Harvard is Honorary Director; Mr Warren K. Moorehead has been elected Curator. The

department began its official life May 1st, with some 40,000 specimens from all parts of the United States. These have been selected by the Curator during the last six years for the founder. Dr Peabody and Mr Moorehead will deliver in the course of the season a series of lectures on various anthropological subjects. The purpose of the museum is not so much to conduct field explorations as to study the unknown types of artifacts now on exhibition in the various museums, including those in the Andover collection.

**Dr L. Serrurier**, teacher of geography and ethnology in the Gymnasium Willem III, at Batavia, Java, died in that city July 7. Dr Serrurier was the first salaried director of the Royal Ethnographical Museum at Leiden, serving in that capacity from 1891 to 1896, when he resigned. During his services for this museum, which commenced in 1887, its work was greatly promoted. To him was due the remarkable increase in the Indonesian, Japanese, African, and American collections; he also established the department of anthropology of the museum as well as its library, and laid the foundation for its fine photographic collection. Dr Serrurier's continuation of Hoffmann's Netherland-Japanese Dictionary, as well as important works on Javanese magic and Japanese bibliography were unfortunately not finished at the time of his death.

**Anthropological Society of Paris.**—Although its first meeting was held May 19, 1859, it was not until the issuance of the ministerial decree of January 10, 1861, that the "Société d'Anthropologie de Paris" was formally recognized and approved by the authorities. At the suggestion of M. Chervin, its president, the Society celebrated its fortieth anniversary by a banquet on March 12, at the Palais d'Orsay hotel, which was presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction, and graced by the presence of representatives of various foreign anthropological societies. Two days afterward M. Chervin gave a dinner to the distinguished men of science who had been present at the banquet. As a result, a committee of the Society on "international relations," with Dr Verneau as chairman, was appointed.

**Father William Pope.**—News has been received of the death of Father William Pope at Regla, near Havana, Cuba, about July 1, aged about sixty. For many years Father Pope resided as a missionary among the Maya Indians of Yucatan, whose language he spoke with greater fluency than probably any other American. He was also a thorough Spanish scholar. On the outbreak of the war which has resulted in the final subjugation of the Mayas he, with other missionaries,

was ordered out of the country by the Mexican government and came to the United States in time to join the first expedition to Cuba as official translator. Later he acted as chaplain at Santiago de Cuba and was in charge of a congregation at Regla at the time of his death.

JAMES MOONEY.

**Dr León's Studies.**—With the recent establishment of the Section of Anthropology and Ethnography, in charge of Dr Nicolas León, the noted Tarascan specialist, the National Museum of Mexico seems to have taken on new life. Within the last few months Dr León himself has published under the auspices of the Museum a bibliography of somatologic works relating to Mexico,—in which we note several names well-known in this country,—and a classification of Mexican linguistic stocks, while an ethnographic map of Mexico and a study of the Huavi tribe of Tehuantepec are in preparation. A privately printed bibliography of Dr León's original papers, translations, and editings, including several now in press, aggregates over 150 titles.

JAMES MOONEY.

**Dr Joshua Miller**, president of the Arizona Antiquarian Association, died at Flagstaff, Arizona, July 23, 1901, after a brief illness, aged fifty-five years. Although originally of Missouri, Dr Miller was best known as an enthusiastic, tireless investigator of Southwestern archeology and ethnology, and had done much to arouse and keep alive the interest in such studies in Arizona. While for a long time he had been in failing health, the end came very unexpectedly, and in a letter written only a few weeks before his death he tells of excavations which he was then supervising and of his plans for a summer campaign with the Hopi, to continue his study of their peculiar ceremonies.

JAMES MOONEY.

**Preservation of Caverns and Prehistoric Stations.**—The Twelfth International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archeology passed votes asking for a law for the preservation of caverns known to have been inhabited by prehistoric man, and for the prohibition of unauthorized exploitation of them. The French Minister of Public Instruction, to whom the request was made, has declared that the law of March 30, 1887, and the decree of January 3, 1889, concerning the preservation of prehistoric monuments, cover the case and make special legislation unnecessary.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

**Hollowing Pipe-stems.**—In order to hollow out a pipe-stem in an emergency the Chippewaiian Indians of the Northwest Territory and the Athapascan tribes of central Alaska take a stem three quarters of an

inch in diameter and about six inches long, of willow, birch, or any soft wood, and cut a notch in all round as far as the first annual ring of growth. By patiently and carefully pulling and twisting, the first year's growth is drawn out from the center of the cylinder, making a clear hole.

S. J. ENTRIKIN.

GREEK PROVERBS.—The collection of modern Greek proverbs and proverbial locutions, by Politis, now in process of publication by the "Marasli Library" in Athens, is a noteworthy compilation. Besides proverbs from literature, etc., the author, who is a professor in the University of Athens, has gathered over 18,000 from the people of the various parts of Greece. This work has been awarded the Zappas prize of the "Association pour l'encouragement des Études grecques," for 1899-1900.

A. F. C.

RUSSIFICATION OF THE SYRJANS.—According to a report in *Globus* of a lecture by K. F. Shakow before the Russian Geographical Society, the Syrjans of the northern Uralian region are in process of complete Russification. This mania for everything Russian has its bad as well as its good side, and this too ready denationalization, while carrying with it certain material advancement, seems to entail not a little moral retrogression.

A. F. C.

POLISH ZOÖLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.—The *Slownik nazwisk zoologicznych i botanicznych polskich* of E. Majewski, the two volumes (Warsaw, 1894-1900) of which contain 1438 pages quarto, represents the work of many years, and covers the field from the sixteenth century down. Some 42,500 Polish names are cited, besides nearly 3000 from other Slavonic sources.

A. F. C.

DR FRIEDRICH S. KRAUSS, of Vienna, the noted Slavic ethnologist, has recovered from a severe prostration brought about by over-exertion as secretary of an organization for the relief of the oppressed Rumanian Jews, and expects soon to resume his investigations among the Serbs, Croats, and other South Slavic races.

J. M.

SPELEOLOGY.—Beginning with March 5th, M. Martel, the well-known cave-explorer, has given at the Paris Faculty of Sciences a weekly free course on Speleology. Among other topics considered are the prehistoric stations of the Vézère.

A. F. C.

DR WILLY FOY has been appointed director of the Joest-Rautenstrauch Museum at Cologne to succeed Professor Weule, resigned. Dr Foy was formerly an assistant in the Royal Museum at Dresden.

MR MARSHALL H. SAVILLE has been named Officier d'Académie by the French government in recognition of his archeological researches in Mexico for the American Museum of Natural History.

THE SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE of Paris has awarded the Pierre-Felix Fournier prize to Dr H. Deniker, in recognition of the excellence of his work, *Les Races et les Peuples de la Terre*.

DR ÉMILE CAREL VAN DER HELLEN, a member of the Dutch expedition to Portuguese West Africa, organized in 1884 by D. D. Veth, died in Mossamedes, Southwest Africa, June 4.

DR K. TH. PREUSS, known particularly through his important ethnologic researches in New Guinea, has been appointed directorial assistant in the Royal Museum at Berlin.